

# COLUMBIA.

Sunday Morning, January 20, 1867.

## The True "Protection" for the South.

The New York *World* notices that Mr. Horace Greeley has been lecturing in Pittsburg, and in other places, on "Protection." He advised the Pittsburgians "not to expect much from the present Congress," which shows that Mr. Greeley, at any rate, has a proper appreciation of that body. He believes, however, that "the South, within ten years, will be a strong pillar in favor of 'protection' for American industry," and, if he believes that, he will believe anything, even his subsequent statement, that the protectionists "will be enabled to show the mass of producers in the great West that their interests are bound up in the thrifty growth of manufactures."

It is true, as the *World* says, that the South is turning a marked attention to manufactures. It is stated that some seventy or eighty cotton mills, besides some woolen mills, are now in process of erection in the Southern States. The radical policy towards this section of the country has produced political apathy, and all the energy of the people crops out now in an eagerness to develop their resources and to add to their material wealth.

The *World* truly asserts that, as a manufacturer of cotton, the South has every advantage over the North, excepting capital, and capital never hesitated to go where remunerative returns are absolutely certain. The great advantage at the South will be the saving in transportation of the staple. From the field to the mill, possibly on the same ground, is a shorter and cheaper transit than from the field to the sea-port or freight depot, and thence hundreds of miles to the New England manufacturers. The *World* comes to the conclusion that getting rid of the commissions, the middle-men and transit of all kinds, will be more protection than the most protective tariff the wildest protectionist ever dreamed of.

These views coincide with those frequently expressed in the columns of the *Phoenix*. We do not doubt that the tax on raw cotton will result in the production of fewer bales, and the end may be that all the cotton raised at the South may be manufactured here, and leave the spindles and operatives of Lowell idle and unprovided for.

STATE OF FEELING HERE.—A special despatch to the *Evening Post* says that Gen. Sickles' testimony before the Congressional Committee, in relation to affairs in South Carolina, is very strong. He declared that many Districts in South Carolina required constant military control, to secure to the freedmen any of their rights.

The General may be better informed than we are on the condition of affairs, but, so far as our knowledge extends, the freedmen ordinarily get more than their rights. Perhaps it was on this reported testimony (the report of which we doubt) that the order was issued to send Gen. Miles' colored regiment to this State.

The trial of the negro Horace Greeley for the murder of R. S. Rhett, Esq., last July, began Friday last, in Charleston. It is the first capital case tried here under the new criminal code. The Court assigned U. S. Senator Campbell and other eminent counsel to defend the prisoner. The evidence for the prosecution is chiefly by negroes, and conclusive of the prisoner's guilt. The trial excited much interest, the court room being densely crowded. Horace was convicted of murder, but his alleged accomplice was acquitted. Under the provisions of the new code, the prisoner made a statement on the witness stand.

St. Michael's chimes will soon be heard again, as the bells were shipped from Liverpool for Charleston, on their fifth voyage across the Atlantic, on the 20th ult.

FIRE AT BEAUFORT, S. C.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., a fire broke out in the large steam ginney of H. M. Stuart, sr., at Beaufort, S. C., by which the building was destroyed, together with most of its contents. Mr. Stuart succeeded in saving most of his machinery, together with eleven bales of ginned cotton. Loss about \$10,000; insurance \$5,000. [Charleston Courier.]

## A New Enterprise.

We observe by our exchanges that a number of gentlemen of Baltimore and Richmond have formed themselves into an association for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Southern States. We find the following in the proceedings of the Richmond City Council last week:

"Gen. Rosser being introduced to the Council, after paying a handsome tribute to the people of Baltimore—the ladies especially—mentioned the formation of a Southern Orphan Association there, with the object of establishing an asylum for the orphans of Southern soldiers and sailors. After due deliberation on the part of the members of the Association, it was determined to make Richmond the place for the asylum. He had been sent on as a managing director to make a proposition to the Council by which the funds of the Association could be considerably enhanced. The house formerly occupied by Mr. Jefferson Davis was owned by the city of Richmond, and the proposition in view was that the property be turned over to the Association at a stipulated price and upon stated terms. The Association could, after getting possession of the property, raffle it off at a great profit. He (Gen. Rosser) communicated with the ladies of the Association in Baltimore, and they succeeded in securing the efforts of a gentleman of influence at Washington. That gentleman had written him a note, telling him that there was a good chance for the release of the property in sixteen or eighteen days. During the discussion, it was shown that the house, lot and furniture had cost the city, in 1861, \$42,200—\$7,200 of which had been paid for the furniture. The property had been assessed at \$28,796 in 1861. Several propositions were put to the Council and rejected, and the motion of Mr. Saunders, making a sale of the property to Gen. Rosser, as agent for the Orphan Association, for \$40,000, or \$35,000 without the furniture, was carried."

The plan for founding this asylum is as follows: 500,000 certificates, of \$1 each, will be sold, and on the 1st May next, or before, if all the tickets are disposed of sooner, a drawing will be held in the city of Richmond, under the superintendence of the Mayor and a committee of the Council, at which 2,000 prizes, none of less than \$100, will be awarded.

Among the prizes to be awarded is the above-named mansion, valued at \$40,000; the Stretford House, with 1,000 acres of land, the homestead of the Lee family and the birth-place of Gen. Lee, valued at \$20,000; 1,000 acres of land, adjoining the same tract, valued at \$5,000. Besides these, there are prizes of 200 pianos, 200 melodeons, 500 gold watches, 100 cotton gins, and 500 sewing machines. Gen. Rosser has been chosen manager.

We hope the people of the South will give this enterprise their cordial support.

ALABAMA.—The Alabama Legislature re-assembled on the 14th. The message of Governor Patton is brief, not occupying more than a half column in the Montgomery papers, and relates entirely to State matters. His recent visit to the North, which, it was charged at the time, had something to do with politics and the proposed constitutional amendment, appears to have been successful in a financial point of view, and to have secured a measure of relief to the suffering poor of that Commonwealth. We copy the concluding portion of the message:

"In passing by Washington city, I availed myself of the opportunity of making known, by personal representations to the President and Secretary of War, the continued destitution which prevails in our State, and the urgent necessity for further assistance at the hands of the General Government. The application for additional relief was favorably responded to. An order was issued for a liberal amount of supplies for the months of February and March, arrangements having been previously made for January. It is hoped that by the aid thus generously furnished, we will be so far enabled to meet the wants of the helpless destitute during the present winter as to be saved the necessity of supplying them by the State in its depressed condition."

Two ceremonies of great interest recently took place in Paris. At the Hotel des Invalides the veterans and pensioners assembled in the chapel, around the remains of Napoleon I., twenty-six years having elapsed since they were brought back from St. Helena, by the order of Louis Philippe. On the same day, at the Chapel of the Sorbonne, the few remains there are left of Cardinal Richelieu were returned to the splendid mausoleum in which they were laid over two centuries ago, and from which they were taken by the mob during the revolution. The restoration of the bones to their resting place was witnessed by the celebrities of France amid great pomp.

## What General Grant Says

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has conversed with the Arkansas radical delegation, who had gone to Washington to have their State set back into a territorial condition. This correspondent, whose despatch is dated the 11th instant, gives the following as the delegation's report of what Gen. Grant said to them at the dinner table of Secretary Seward:

Gen. Grant, who was very reticent in political matters, frankly stated to them he knew nothing of political affairs, and was totally ignorant of the sophistries of politicians. Regarding the constitutional amendment, the General declined to express any opinion as to its justice, constitutionality or expediency, but said he would like for at least one Southern State to adopt it, as an experiment, to see if its Senators and Representatives would be admitted to seats in Congress; at the same time expressing the opinion that they would be admitted. He also stated that, at the commencement of Congress, he urged upon prominent members, if they intended to make the adoption, on the part of the Southern States, of the amendment the condition precedent the re-admission, they ought to pass a resolution to that effect, solemnly pledging Congress to receive the Senators and Representatives into that body. If they did not take some such step, they could not expect the Southern people to take a step that might be preliminary to others that would lead them they knew not where. On the negro suffrage question he was more decided, stating that he believed that was a question that should be left wholly and entirely with the people of the several States; that Congress, in his opinion, had no right to interfere in that matter; and emphatically declared, if the question came up in Illinois, and he were there to vote, he would certainly vote against it. But, he said, smiling, if he were in one of the Southern States, he believed he would vote for it, for he was satisfied that he could march the negroes up to the polls and vote them as he pleased, and would thus be gaining instead of losing political power.

FREEDMEN GOING.—The *Santer Watchman* says:

The labor question, in our District, remains still in a very unsettled condition. Very many of our planters are unable yet to perfect their planting arrangements for the present year. Great restlessness and desire for change have been manifested on the part of the freedmen, and many plantations have been entirely evacuated by them. In some instances, they have left without alleged complaint or grievance, and where their earnings were largest from the year's labor. There will, no doubt, be less land cultivated the present than was the past year. It is to be hoped, however, that better seasons and better cultivation will largely increase the product.

The *Kingtree Star* has the following on the same subject:

For the past two weeks, our village and its surroundings have been infested with the negroes who are congregating here preparatory to migrating to Texas, and we believe some are destined for Florida. Among this mass of bone and sinew, may be seen the gray-haired, decrepit old men and women, tottering with age and infirmity, and the infant at its mother's breast. We feel a solicitude for these poor, ignorant wanderers, who have been reared among us. They are carried away with the idea of going to what they are told is a better country, and many of them, we believe, with the notion that people can live there without laboring. They are enjoying themselves, apparently, at this time, if one may judge from the manner in which they lounge about. They are to be seen at almost every street corner, with a piece of bacon, and a ludicrous grin on their countenances, indicative of a full stomach and nothing to do. Many of them, no doubt, think the day of "Jubala am eum."

PROTEST AGAINST THE TARIFF.—We learn from some of the Maine journals that the ship-builders of that State are proposing convention at Augusta this winter to take into consideration the disadvantages under which that branch of manufacture labors in consequence of the present tariff. It is proposed to petition Congress to pass an Act allowing a drawback on many of the dutiable articles which enter into the construction of ships, the ship-builders to pay, in the first instance, the duties on those articles, and when the ship is complete, to draw from the Government an amount equal to the duties paid.

The following gentlemen have been chosen as the Town Council of Laurens for the ensuing year: Intendant—Dr. John H. Henry. Wardens—A. Mairs, John Kyle, J. J. Davis and Edward Hix.

A new counterfeit twenty dollar bill on the Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, has made its appearance in the West.

## ANOTHER WAR.—The Richmond Times says:

We did not think that any man in his senses would believe or avow that the South was desirous of another war. Yet there are men at the North who unblushingly avow that we are preparing for another "rebellion." All the fools are evidently not dead, and when such a man as Beas Butler gives currency to the accusation, he forces us to doubt whether his wisdom exceeds his audacity.

The people of the North have been dosed *ad nauseum* with a good many rough yarns about us, both by their press and politicians, but we do not think they are such stupid asses as to believe (even when the assertion is made by such a veracious prophet as Butler) that we are contemplating another war.

The Beas has been always noted as a very nervous and apprehensive warrior, and, perhaps, like that steed spoken of in Isaiah, "he snuffs battle and danger afar off." A charge like the one we have been commenting upon is so supremely ridiculous and absurd, that it only excites a smile in all who read it, and causes a feeling of pity and contempt for the folly or dishonesty of those who make it. Will those wisecrackers who dread another rebellion please tell us how we are to get up one? With most of our young men slain or maimed; with our arms gone, resources exhausted, credit destroyed, and all our strong places garrisoned by Federal troops, does any sane man believe that there is danger of another war? The man who asserts such a proposition simply commits self-stultification.

We borrow from an exchange the following concentrated "milk in the cocoa-nut" of a recent affair in Memphis, occupying more columns in the papers of that city than we have leisure to wade through:

"One of the Beecher family—Dr. Peyton D. Beecher, of Memphis—has gotten into a very ugly predicament. He is not only in this ugly predicament—he is also in jail. Among the adventurers who came South with the Federal armies was Dr. Beecher. He stopped in Memphis. The property of Dr. Early, a Confederate surgeon, was sold for United States taxes, and Beecher bought it.

"After the war, Dr. Early went back to Memphis, and attempted to recover his property, offering to pay all expenses. Fearing that he would succeed, Mr. Beecher determined to get him out of the way, and hired a fellow named Walker H. Reckford to murder him. Reckford, concluding after a while, that he could make more money out of Early than out of Beecher, made a full confession of the conspiracy to the former, not knowing that four or five of the most prominent citizens of Memphis were listening to his story. Beecher and Reckford were arrested, the grand jury found true bills against them, and they are now in jail. Beecher has been one of the noisiest of the Memphis radicals since the war ended, and hence nobody is surprised to find him in the hands of the law, with a fair prospect of going to the penitentiary."

THE IMPEACHMENT.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The House Committee on the Judiciary have examined several volunteer witnesses on the impeachment question, but none have yet been subpoenaed.

It is now stated by those who profess to have learned the plans of the leaders in the impeachment scheme, that, having come to the conclusion that there cannot be a conviction in the Senate, even though the President should be brought before that body on an impeachment by the House, the leaders mentioned have determined to pass a law providing that, when articles of impeachment are prepared, the party charged shall be immediately suspended in the execution of his official duties, and another placed in his office until the trial is over.

Under such a law, it is claimed the mere passage of the bill in the House would suspend Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Wade would be selected as the *ad interim* President. By prolonging the trial until the 4th of March, 1869, Mr. Johnson would be effectually legislated out of office, and in the meantime, the territorial and other measures intended for the reconstruction of the South could be passed. Such is the outline of the plan now proposed.

A Wheeling paper says: We heard, yesterday, of a young man in this city who is but twenty years of age, being married, a few days ago, to a lady only sixty-one years old. A gay couple, that.

The medal proposed by the working people of France, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, was presented to Mrs. Lincoln on the 7th inst., without any show or ceremony.

The first house in Sedalia, Missouri, was built in 1860. Statistics just published in the local papers show a population of 3,500.

It is believed that the emigration to America from Ireland and the Continent, the coming spring and summer, will be the greatest on record.

Immigration is still pouring into Texas from all parts of the older States.

There were nineteen weddings in Concord, N. H., on Christmas day.

BRAZILIAN EMIGRATION.—A letter to the Missouri *Republican*, from an American in Brazil, Province of San Paulo, says:

"Of course your readers wish to know if I would advise them to come to Brazil. I answer, emphatically, no. I am here and expect to stay till I see more of it. After this, I may become satisfied to remain here, but if I were now in the States, and knew as much of Brazil as I do, I would never come to it. Yet I believe that a young man of energy, who is willing to forego all the advantages of society, and to undergo all the hardships and privations that are to be encountered here, can come here, and in a few years make a handsome little fortune—enough, at least, to give him a good start in business in some civilized and Christian country, if he should choose to leave this benighted land. But as for bringing a wife and children here at present, at least, I could not and would not advise any one. A few American families are in Brazil. Others are expected soon. Yet immigration from the Southern States, we are beginning to think, will not be very large. Should what families that are here now congregate into one neighborhood, and they be joined by others from the States, so as to give an American caste to the society of any one location, I might be induced to bring my family here."

The proffered mediation of England and France in the Paraguayan war having been rejected, the United States has instructed its Ministers in the portion of South America where the war is raging to try to mediate between the belligerents. Brazil seems to be the obstacle to peace. She is making enormous exertions to raise new armies and carry on the war, and has thus far listened to no proposals for mediation or truce, no matter from what quarter they have come.

The New York correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser*, in his account of the New England dinner says: "Neither Butler nor Banks were at the table. There is a rumor that the proprietor of Irving Hall stipulated that Butler should not attend. His stock of silverware is large and valuable. The reason of Bank's absence is said to have been an apprehension in the minds of the committee that the supply of liquors ordered would give out early if he were at the table."

THE NEGRO FARMING IN ALABAMA.—Speaking of negro farming in that section, the *Selma Messenger* says: "We know a number of negroes who leased lands for last season, and went to work upon them under favorable circumstances—we do not know of one whose crop was sufficient to subsist him until Christmas."

EMIGRATION FROM ALABAMA.—The *Marion Commonwealth* says: "The roads of Perry are filled with emigrants going Westward. Seawell's Branch, a mile West of Marion, has reflected the light of movers' campfires almost every night for a week past. Some parts of Alabama are becoming rapidly depopulated."

The Methodist Centenary collection now foots up over \$3,800,000, and it is not all in yet. It will probably reach \$4,000,000. Of this sum, Daniel Drew, of New York, gave \$500,000; Mr. Baldwin, of Ohio, \$300,000; Mr. Rich, of Boston, \$75,000, and many others from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each.

Beecher's annual sale of pews and aisle-seats at his church was held on Tuesday night, the 8th inst. The first chance sold for \$550. Premiums were mostly four or five times greater than the assessed valuation of the various pews. The receipts from pew-letting this year will exceed \$10,000.

The citizens of Lincoln, one of the richest Counties in Tennessee, are making active efforts to build a railroad from Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala., so as to bring themselves in direct communication with Memphis via the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

ANOTHER RAYMOND.—A correspondent of the *Tribune*, in writing from Washington about a measure, says: "Bingham will make a speech against the bill to-morrow, but will vote for it." Funny dogs, those Congressmen. Solomon in all his glory was not much like them.

A daily newspaper man, who has just got out of the traces, says he is becoming quite well acquainted with his family. He discovered, to his surprise, that his daughter could play upon the piano. He never had time to discover the fact before.

The Mississippi papers take leave of Gen. T. J. Wood, late commander of the department, with many expressions of regret and many compliments paid to his official action while discharging among them a delicate and difficult duty.

A white man and three negroes were taken from the Green County jail, in North Carolina, on Tuesday last, by a body of armed men, and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of a Mrs. Miller.

Nearly all the presses of the Paris mint are employed in going small money for the wants of trade, the pieces being 2f., 1f., 50c. and 25c. Several millions are struck off every day.

## Local Items.

The *Phoenix* office is on Main street, a few doors above Taylor (or Camden) street.

It may be of interest to the cotton planters of Lexington to know that they can dispose of their crops—be the quantity ever so small—at market prices, at the Saluda Factory.

OUR READING ROOM.—Our friends are invited to visit the *Phoenix* reading room, where they will find on file papers and periodicals from every section of the Union. The building is open day and night.

THE MILLS HOTEL.—A sojourn of a few days at this hotel satisfied us that its former reputation is fully kept up. Every train and boat arriving in the city brings a deputation to the "Mills," which affords the very best evidence of the favorable opinion entertained of it by the traveling public.

DON'T LET IT GO OUT OF PRINT.—The only truthful and authentic account of the sack and destruction of Columbia, written by one of South Carolina's most competent men, all the incidents being noted on the spot at the time. Your children will be glad to get a copy at any price. For sale at the *Phoenix* office.

COLUMBIA VARIETIES.—An amateur band with the above title has been organized, and propose to give a concert, in Janney's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The first part of the performance will be in white faces. As the members are old hands at the bellows, a pleasing entertainment may be expected. Among the performers are Messrs. Joseph Denek and John Rawls, jr.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn by passengers on the Greenville Road that a difficulty occurred near Chappell's Depot, on Friday last, between Stannmore Chappell and a man named Payne, which resulted in the death of the former and the severe wounding of the latter. A freedman was also killed in the affray. We have not learned the full particulars, and therefore refrain from further comment.

A LITTLE IN ADVANCE OF LEAF YEAR.—The following is a *verbal* copy of a document taken from a pocket-book found in the streets, and which, it was afterwards proven, belonged to a freedman. The writer must have thought that this was leap year:

My Dear I am abellege to tell you my mind I could be a happy sold in this world if I could you mind and you wood cold me you when you look at this think on me her love you so well your friend  
Eunam to my dear Chaly.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.

Presbyterian Church—Dr. William S. Plumer, 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.

St. Peter's Church—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, 10 a. m. and 3½ p. m.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, 10½ a. m.

Theological Seminary, (Christ Church Congregation)—Rev. J. M. Pringle, Rector, 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.

Washington Street Chapel—Rev. Wm. Martin, 10½ a. m. Rev. D. J. Simmons, 3½ p. m.

Baptist Church—Rev. Dr. Reynolds, 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Marion Street Church—Rev. D. J. Simmons, 10½ a. m. Rev. Wm. Martin, 3½ p. m.

THE COLUMBIA CANAL.—It has been suggested to us to propose to owners of land, on either side of the Columbia Canal, to aid by their liberality in making it a valuable property and a highly beneficial adjunct to the prosperity of our city and vicinity. If the owners of property would donate respectively the small portion of it adjoining the canal, as provided for by the Act of the General Assembly, or if those who cannot afford to do this would sell at a low price, we have no doubt the canal would soon be used as the power to drive one (and perhaps more) extensive factories. All such enterprises ought to be encouraged and promoted, especially at this time, and the land owners referred to could contribute most efficiently in the mode above indicated.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—THE BODY FOUND IN FISHER'S POND.—Coroner Walker having received information with reference to the finding of a body in Fisher's Mill Pond, on Thursday last, he immediately proceeded to investigate the matter, and, it is believed, has been successful in clearing up the mystery. It appears that the unfortunate man was Dr. J. Rasky, a dentist, who resided in Columbia several years ago, but more recently in Fernandina, Florida. From the evidence adduced before the jury, it appears that the deceased had been laboring under mental aberration for some time. He had been boarding at Nickerson's Hotel a few days, but was missed from there about the 30th of December, although he has been seen by different persons as late as Monday last—at that time in the vicinity of the pond where the body was found—all of whom testify that he acted very strangely. No marks of violence could be found—a thorough examination having been made by Drs. Templeton and Reynolds. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from some cause unknown to them. The body was taken in charge by the Masons and the religious denomination with which the unfortunate man had been connected.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

Columbia Lodge—Funeral.  
Dr. R. W. Gibbs—Removed.  
Columbia Varieties—Entertainment.